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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

COUNTRY: Austria

REPORT NO: SBO-1007

SUBJECT: National League Miscellany

DATE: 20 November 1950

SOURCE: [] - paras. 5-7
[] - paras. 1-4

DATE OF INFO: August-Sept. 1950

EVALUATION: paras. 1-4: F-3
paras. 5-7: B-3

The following information was excerpted from Austrian police reports:

1. When Dr. Adolf Slavik visited Gmund in August 1950 (see M.V. _____), he recruited Josef Klimscha, former school director in Vienna. Klimscha, born 13 March 1899, was removed from the Vienna high school in view of his Nazi background. In 1949 he joined the VdU and hoped to obtain a leading position in this party. When this hope did not materialize, due to his poor reputation in the Gmund area, he became dissatisfied with the VdU and therefore reacted feverishly to Slavik's approach.

2. Two other prominent supporters of Slavik in Gmund are:

- a. Georg Unterberger, engineer, born 26 January 1907 in Cheltenham, England, married to Friederike, nee Hub. Unterberger, an Austrian citizen, is employed by the Linz Stickstoffwerke. Address: Gmund, Meyerstrasse 61.
- b. Viktor Faller, born 7 April 1899 in Baden, Lower Austria, married to Irma, nee Marihart. Address: Gmund, Schlagen 67. Unterberger and Faller are often seen in the company of Professor Dr. Arich Lénax, spiritual leader of the Gmund Communists.

3. An active supporter of the Slavik group in Linz is Mag. Franz Fuchs, living in Linz, Scharitzstrasse 12. Before he moved to Linz in September 1950, Fuchs had been leader of the "Junge Kameradschaft" for the Braunau district. It is believed that he was removed from this function when the VdU became aware of

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his connection with the National League. Fuchs was born 13 December 1912 in Vienna, and is married to Margarete, nee Schnepfhagen. Fuchs holds Austrian identity card 33506, issued in Brannau.

4. According to statements made by a functionary of the National League in conversation with a police informant, Dr. Slavik is compiling a black list of persons to be murdered or deported when the Communists take power in Austria. The list comprises leading Austrian patriots and many others who were responsible for removing former Nazis from their posts. According to the same National League functionary many police officers and employees of the Ministry of the Interior have joined the National League, but the leadership of the National League is able to differentiate between sincere followers and those who joined merely in order to be on the safe side when the Communists get into power.

5. In the last days of August 1930 Slavik visited Leoben, Styria, where he contacted Klais, inn, the editor of the newspaper "Der Deutsch-Oesterreicher". Slavik offered to provide funds for Klais' newspaper which Klais declined. They concluded an agreement, however, that they would not attack each other in their newspapers.

6. Slavik's representative in Graz is Aug. Kohn, inn. Other prominent Slavik followers in Graz are Franz Jakob Paul, journalist, living in Graz, Schusterengasse 18, and one Walter Koenig, living in Graz, Willparanzenstrasse.

7. While in Styria, Slavik also approached Kundtsch, inn, NSD member of the Styrian diet. The outcome of the conversation is unknown. An approach by Slavik to the NSD members of parliament, Brunner, inn, and Gschikner, inn, met with no success.